

FISHERIES PRODUCTS

SHELLFISH

- 1945. Adulteration of crab meat. U. S. v. Louisiana Blue Crab Distributors, Inc., and Samuel L. Louis. Pleas of guilty. Imposition of sentence suspended as to Samuel L. Louis, who was placed on probation for 3 years. Corporation fined \$300. (F. D. C. No. 2874. Sample Nos. 1737-E, 9406-E, 9762-E, 9765-E, 35179-E.)**

This case was based on shipments of crab meat which was found to contain evidence of the presence of filth.

On December 18, 1940, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Louisiana filed an information against the Louisiana Blue Crab Distributors, Inc., Westwego, La., and Samuel L. Louis, alleging shipment on or about June 10 and 11 and July 30, 1940, from the State of Louisiana into the States of Maryland and Pennsylvania and the District of Columbia of quantities of crab meat that was adulterated.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy substance; and in that it had been prepared under insanitary conditions whereby it might have become contaminated with filth.

On February 17, 1941, pleas of guilty having been entered, the court sentenced the corporation to pay a fine of \$100 on each of the three counts and ordered that imposition of sentence be suspended as to Samuel L. Louis and that he be placed on probation for a period of 3 years.

- 1946. Adulteration of oysters. U. S. v. 70 Pints of Oysters. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 3987. Sample No. 42505-E.)**

Examination showed that this product contained added water.

On March 15, 1941, the United States attorney for the Western District of Pennsylvania filed a libel against 70 pints of oysters at Altoona, Pa., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about March 11, 1941, by Hickman & Sterling from Crisfield, Md.; and charging that it was adulterated.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that water had been substituted wholly or in part therefor; and in that water had been added thereto or mixed or packed therewith so as to increase its bulk or weight, reduce its quality or strength, or make it appear better or of greater value than it was.

On April 8, 1941, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and immediate destruction was ordered.

- 1947. Adulteration of oysters. U. S. v. 24 Cans and 40 Cans of Oysters. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 3527. Sample Nos. 24936-E, 24937-E.)**

This product contained added water.

On December 16, 1940, the United States attorney for the Middle District of Pennsylvania filed a libel against 64 pint cans of oysters at York, Pa., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about December 12, 1940, by the Ward Oyster Co. from Crisfield, Md.; and charging that it was adulterated. The article was labeled in part: "M & V Brand Salt Water Oysters."

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that water had been substituted wholly or in part for the article; and in that water had been added thereto or mixed or packed therewith so as to increase its bulk or weight, decrease its quality or strength, or make it appear better or of greater value than it was.

On May 12, 1941, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

- 1948. Adulteration of oysters. U. S. v. 185 Pints, 952 Pints, and 740 Pints of Oysters. Default decrees. Portion of product ordered distributed to charitable organizations; remainder ordered destroyed. (F. D. C. Nos. 3539, 3585. Sample Nos. 27526-E, 27533-E, 27534-E, 27825-E.)**

Examination showed that this product contained added water.

On December 19 and 23, 1940, the United States attorneys for the Western District of Kentucky and the Southern District of Ohio filed libels against 1,692 pints of oysters at Louisville, Ky., and 185 pints of oysters at Cincinnati, Ohio, alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about December 7, 9, and 14, 1940, by the Weems Seafood Co. from Irvington, Va., and Weems, Va.; and charging that it was adulterated.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that water had been substituted wholly or in part therefor; and in that water had been added thereto or mixed